

Historical Sources of Historiography in Central Asia at the Beginning of the 19th Century

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Annotation: *This article provides an opportunity to conduct a more in-depth scientific analysis of the study of the history of our country, the foundations of statehood that determined the development of society during the period of the economic policy of Central Asia. The article discusses the formation of the rivalry between England and Russia in Central Asia, the importance of determining the administrative and political structure of the state, and the study of nationalities and national traditions.*

Keywords: *Chag'oniyon, Hisori Shodmon, Kubodiyon, Balkh, Jayhun, Salavot, Qon'girot, Budrach.*

In the sources of historiography of the rivalry between England and Russia in Central Asia, after the death of Shaybani Khan, January 1511 - February 1512. In the months of 1511, the Shaybani sultans were defeated by the Baburis at Puli Sangin in Vakhsh. As a result, Chaghaniyan, Hisari Shodmon and Kubadiyan fell under the control of the Baburis. However, not long after, in 1513, the Baburi army was expelled by Ubaydullah Khan, a descendant of the Shaybani dynasty. The lands on the right bank of the Balkh and Jaihun rivers in Central Asia were constantly threatened by the Baburis in the 16th century. Thanks to the consistent domestic and foreign policy implemented by Pirmuhammad, a certain period of peace was achieved in Termez and Chaghaniyan in the 16th century. However, Termez, which was an important military stronghold between Bukhara and Balkh, became a battlefield due to frequent conflicts between the Shaybani and their Balkh governors. Abdullah Khan, one of the great figures of the Shaybanid dynasty, also paid special attention to the strategic position of Termez in strengthening his power. His struggle to capture Termez in May-June 1572 is an example of this. According to the information provided by Hafiz Tanish, Abdulla Khan's cousin Mahmud Sultan was appointed as the governor of Termez.

The ancient Termez fortress on the river bank of Central Asia also existed during the Uzbek rule. About this period, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's work "Sharafnama-i-shohiy" ("Book honoring the king"), written in 1572, provides information about the topographical location of Termez, buildings in the city, monuments and antiquities, and the ethnic composition of the people. At that time, Termez was subordinate to Abdulla's enemy, the ruler of Balkh, Dinmuhammad. Before besieging Termez, Abdullakhan summoned the sheikhs of the tombs of Hakim Termizi and Abu Bakr Warraq and presented them with special gifts.

Termez and the surrounding lands, typical of the period of the economic policy of Central Asia, passed into the hands of the Uzbek clan of the Kangraot in the 17th century. The great historian from Balkh, Mahmud ibn Wali, in his work "Bahr ul-asror fi manaqib al-ahyor" ("The Sea of Secrets about Noble People") about this period, notes that Termez was from the fourth climate and one of the largest cities of Movarunnahr, its strong walls were built on the banks of the Jayhun, and its gate was on the river side. The author notes that there were many villages and neighborhoods in the city. Located on the northern bank of the Surkhandarya, the area, originally called Salihabad and locally called Salavat, was considered one of the most important locations in the city. Salavat is located next to the village of Chingil-ariq (Jingil arik), which existed at the beginning of the 17th century. The residence of the ruler

of Salavot, the market, the madrasah and the Friday mosque, as well as its high minarets, stood out separately. Mahmud ibn Vali also emphasized that gardens and fields are rare in the region, and the climate is hot due to the sandy soil, and grain and melons grow well here.

Abdullakhan, who had a large position and status in the political arena of his time, in 1584 granted the lands on the right bank of the Amu Darya, including the city of Termez, to his son Abdulmomin. The Jani (Ashtarakhani) dynasty, who occupied the Bukhara throne in 1601, established their rule in the land of Chaghaniyan, and appointed Muhammad Salim Sultan, a descendant of Shaybani Janibek Sultan, as its governor. The governor of Termez and the emir of the fortress, Adilbiy, tried to resist the Janis by not submitting to them. In the spring of 1602, Boqi Muhammad suppressed the resistance in Termez and Chaghaniyan and subordinated these lands to the Janis state. Thus, the internecine wars and conflicts of the 17th century began to have a negative impact on the ancient development and popularity of Termez. In 1646-1647, the city was even conquered and ruled by the Indian prince Aurangzeb, a member of the Baburi dynasty. Later, Termez was re-conquered, plundered and destroyed by the Muslim Indian commander Saodat Khan. During the Ashtar Khanate, which was a period of economic policy in Central Asia, the influence of the center decreased as a result of the rivalry between the Uzbek clans, especially during the reign of Ubaydullah Khan in 1702, the Termez governor had a significant position in the struggle between the center and local rulers. Sherali Khan, who was from the Kungirat clan, refused to obey Ubaydullah Khan, relying on his allies. Sherali Khan's intention was to try to restore Termez, which had declined in the torment of the struggle between the Shaybanids and Ashtar Khanates. However, when these attempts were unsuccessful, Sherali Khan built a fortress within his possessions and named it Sherabad. As for Ashtar Khanate Ubaydullah Khan, on the advice of Muhammad Rahimbiy, he appointed Ne'matullo Toksaba, a member of the Naiman clan, to the Termez governorship. Meanwhile, Sherali Khan, without waiting for Ne'matullo to arrive in Termez, leaves for the Sherabad fortress. Due to the inability to reach a clear opinion at the general meeting of the Kang'irat clan, this tribe is divided into two: some of them support Sherali Khan and go to Sherabad, while the rest remain in their places in Termez.

While the Central Asian city of Termez is experiencing the darkest days of its history, a new center begins to form in the oasis, and later a new territorial unit of Central Asia - the Sherabad principality is formed. At the same time, as a result of the complete decline of Chag'aniyon (Budrach), a new city, Dehi Nav (Denov-Yangi Qishloq), is formed in the upper basin of the Kyzylsuv.

The struggle for the throne among the heirs of Amir Temur, and the serious aggravation of internal conflicts led to the crisis of the Timurid empire. This led to the successive conquest of the Timurid lands by the Steppe-Kipchak Shaybani Khan. Muhammad Shaybani Khan began to seriously operate from the Transoxiana region in 1499.

In the middle of the 16th century, which is related to the period of the economic policy of Central Asia, the Shaybani Khan conquered Termez and subordinated it to the Balkh governorate, which led to increased wars and conflicts between them and the struggle for power. As a result, in May-June 1572, Abdullah Khan, taking advantage of internal conflicts in Termez, besieged the city and seriously damaged the city's defensive fortress walls. In accordance with the peace agreement, Abdulla Khan's nephew Maqsud Sultan was appointed governor of the city. As a result, the Termez governorate, which had been subordinate to the Janiya policy in the 17th century, became dependent on the Balkh region. Regarding the socio-economic situation of Termez, Mahmud Ibn Wali XVII wrote in his work "Bahrur Asrar": "Termez is a city surrounded by a strong fortress wall on the banks of the Baysun, with a gate on the side facing the river. To the north of the city wall are the tombs of Hakim at Termizi and Sheikh Abu Bakr Warraq. The most important part of the city is Solihabad (also called Soliabad), where the residence of the city governor, a market, a madrasah and a large mosque are located. The largest family

dynasty in the city was the Sayyids, and at this time Sayyid Khoja Muhammad Sheikhuslam was the head of the Sayyid dynasty."

Until 1587, Termez was subordinate to Bukhara, and in 1601, they began to establish Jani (Ashtar Khani), who occupied the throne of Bukhara. By the end of 1601, power in Chaganiyan, along with the fortresses Shodmon and Khuttalon, passed to Muhammad Salim Sultan, a descendant of Sultan Shaybani Janibek. At the beginning of 1602, the governor of Termez and the fortress's guard, Odilboy, tried to resist the Janis, resisting. In the spring of 1602, Boqi Muhammad subordinated Termez and Chaganiyan to the Janis' state. During the period of the economic policy of Central Asia, in the middle of the 17th century, Termez experienced a major crisis during the period of extremely intensified political struggles, and in 1646-1647, during the struggle for Balkh between the Janids and the Babur prince Aurangzeb, Termez was captured by Indian troops under the command of Saodat Khan.

During the reign of the Ashtar Khans, who continued to rule Central Asia at the beginning of the 18th century, two works - "Tazkirai Mukimkhan" and "Tarihi Ubaydullahkhan" ("Ubaydullahnama") - provide important information about the socio-political situation in Termez and its territories, as well as important historical events. These two works give the impression of books that seem to complement each other. Only in "Tazkirai Mukimkhan" (1702-1704) are described the struggles and battles of the rulers of Bukhara and Balkh for Termez, Hisar and other territories on the right bank of the Amu Darya, while "Tarihi Ubaydulla-noma" is broader in scope, reflecting the events from 1702 to 1711. Ubaydullahkhan's campaign against Hisar, on the advice of his father Muhammad Rahimbey, ended in an unsuccessful defeat, and Muhammad Rahimbey fled to Samarkand. After that, the military campaign against Termez was also carried out on the instructions of Muhammad Rahimbey, and he was relieved of his duties as the governor of the city, who was a member of the Kangrats. As a result, the Khans revolted against Ubaydullah Khan, and in response, the Naimans were called in from Balkh under the leadership of Mahmudbiy Qatagan, and the Khans' revolt was suppressed. The people, dissatisfied with Ubaydullah Khan's brutal campaign and the punitive policy he carried out against the people, quickly revolted and took revenge on the emir's supporters. Taking advantage of this, Mahmudbiy Qatagan gathered forces around him and captured Balkh and Termez. Due to internal conflicts in Bukhara and its surroundings, as well as the reluctance of the tribal leaders to go to war again, the campaign against Mahmudbiy Qatagan organized by the Khan was stopped.

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